[THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1768.] THE [NUMB. 1317.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Auguſt 13, 1767.

Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 9 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	riſes ☉ H M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	13	8	after 5 47	before 7	Full D next Saturday, 4 Morning.
FRIDAY	14	8	5 45	7	
SATURDAY	○	9	5 44	7	
SUNDAY	16	10	5 43	7	
MONDAY	17	11	5 42	7	
TUESDAY	18	11	5 40	7	
WEDNESDAY	19	12	5 39	7	

Days 12 H. 26 M. long, the 31ſt.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7s. od.	Beef per Barrel	49s. od.
Flour——	20s. od.	Pork	72s. od.
Brown Bread	18s. od.	Salt	2s. 3d.
Weſt-India Rum	4s. od.	Bohea Tea	4s. 6d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	£.1 2s. od.
Muſcovado Sugar	50s.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. od.	Nut Wood ☞	32s. od.
Molaſſes	2s. od.	Oak ditto ☞	23s. od

IN a few Days the Letters from a Farmer in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies, (now in the Preſs) will be ready for Delivery, at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, as alſo a Treatiſe, entitled, The Nature and Extent of Parliamentary Power conſidered, and ſome other ſmall Tracts, which may be had either ſeparately or ſtitched together with the Farmer's Letters.

The Gentlemen who incline to take all or any of theſe Pieces will oblige the Printer if they will be pleaſed to acquaint him with the Number they want, which ſhall be ſent or reſerved for them.

JOHN TAYLOR,

Upholſterer and *Houſe-Broker*, from *London*;

BEGS leave to inform the gentlemen and ladies, and the public in general of the city of New-York, &c. that he has taken a large commodious houſe, ſituate on Cowfoot-hill, in the city of New-York, aforeſaid; where he intends carrying on the above branches in the moſt neat, elegant and neweſt taſte poſſible. As the aſſerting the different prices of workmanſhip is a thing frequently made uſe of to prejudice the too credulous part of mankind in favour of the advertiſer, and is a means of their being expoſed to impoſitions, which they at one time or other dearly experience, when too late to remedy; He therefore takes this method of informing them, that whoever ſhall be pleaſed to honour him with their favours, may depend on being ſerved with any of the under deſcribed articles, with the greateſt punctuality, and finiſhed according to the above inſerted manner, at the moſt reaſonable rates, viz. Four poſt, bureau, table, tent, field and turnup bedſteads, with ſilk and worſted damaſk, morine, harateen, China, printed cotton or check furnitures; feſtoon, Venetian, and drapery window curtains, eaſy chairs, ſophas, tent and camp equipages; floor and bed ſide carpets, feather beds, blankets, quilts and counterpains, ſconce, chimney, pier and dreſſing glaſſes in mahogany, carved and gilt frames; card, dining, tea, dreſſing, and night tables; mahogany and other chairs, fire-irons, braſs fenders, ſhovels, pokers and tongs, copper tea-kettles, ſaucepans, and all manner of chamber, parlour and kitchen furniture too tedious to be mentioned. He likewiſe propoſes where conveniency may ſuit the party, to take in exchange for work executed, any manner of old houſhold furniture, as he intends furniſhing houſes with the above articles ſecond hand as well as new.

N. B. Plantations, eſtates, negroes, all manner of merchandize and houſhold furniture bought and ſold at public vendue.

FUNERALS decently performed. 16 19

To be ſold at public Vendue, on Wedneſday the 13th of April, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, or any Time before, at private Sale;

A Good Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate in William-Street, containing in Breadth 25 Feet, and in the Rear 28 Feet three Inches, in Length on the Weſt Side 92 Feet, and on the Eaſt 96 Feet; now in Poſſeſſion of John Oſborn: Inquire at the Houſe, where any one may agree, and the Title will be good. 16 18

Dirck Lefferts,

HAS for Sale, a Quantity of NEW-YORK RUM. 16 19

BOSTON, March 21.

The Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives in their late Seſſion preferred a humble, dutiful and loyal Petition to the KING; and alſo forwarded Letters to the Earl of Shelburne, *General* Conway, *Marquis of* Rockingham, *Earl of* Cambden, *Earl of* Chatham, *Lords of the Treaſury, their Agent, &c. repreſenting their Grievances.*

The PETITION to the KING is as follows, viz.

An humble PETITION to the King's moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majeſty's faithful Subjects, the Repreſentatives of your Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, with the warmeſt ſentiments of loyalty, duty and affection, beg leave to approach the Throne; and to lay at your Majeſty's feet their humble ſupplications, in behalf of your diſtreſſed ſubjects the people of the Province.

Our anceſtors, the firſt ſettlers of this Country having with the royal conſent, which we humbly apprehend involves the conſent of the nation, and at their own great expence, migrated from the mother kingdom, took poſſeſſion of this land, at that time a wilderneſs, the right whereof they had purchaſed for a valuable conſideration of the Council eſtabliſhed at Plymouth, to whom it had been granted by your Majeſty's royal Predeceſſor King JAMES the firſt.

From the principles of loyalty to their Sovereign, which will ever warm the breaſt of a true ſubject, tho' remote, they acknowledged their allegiance to the Engliſh Crown: and your Majeſty will allow us with all humility to ſay, that they and their poſterity, even to this time have afforded frequent and ſignal proofs of their zeal for the honour and ſervice of their Prince, and their firm attachment to the parent country.

With toil and fatigue, perhaps not to be conceived by their brethren and fellow ſubjects at home, and with the conſtant peril of their lives, from a numerous, ſavage and warlike race of men, they began their ſettlement, and God proſpered them.

They obtained a Charter from King CHARLES the firſt; wherein his Majeſty was pleaſed to grant to them and their heirs and aſſigns forever, all the lands therein deſcribed, to hold of him and his royal ſucceſſors in free and common ſoccage; which we humbly conceive is as abſolute an eſtate as the ſubject can hold under the Crown. And in the ſame Charter were granted to them and their poſterity, all the rights, liberties, privileges and immunities of natural ſubjects, born within the realm.

This Charter they enjoy'd, having as we moſt humbly conceive punctually complied with all the conditions of it, till in an unhappy time it was vacated.—But after the Revolution, when King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, of glorious and bleſſed Memory, were eſtabliſhed on the Throne: In that happy Reign, when to the joy of the nation and its dependencies, the Crown was ſettled in your Majeſty's illuſtrious family, the inhabitants of this Province ſhared in the common bleſſing. Then they were indulged with another Charter; in which their Majeſties were pleaſed for themſelves, their heirs and ſucceſſors, to grant and confirm to them as ample eſtate in the lands or territories as was granted by the former Charter, together with other the moſt eſſential rights and liberties contained therein: The principal of which, is that which your Majeſty's ſubjects within the realm have ever held a moſt ſacred right, of being taxed only by Repreſentatives of their own free election.

Thus bleſſed with the rights of Engliſhmen, thro' the indulgent ſmiles of Heaven, and under the auſpicious government of your Majeſty and your royal Predeceſſors, your people of this Province have been happy, and your Majeſty has acquired a numerous increaſe of loyal ſubjects, a large extent of dominion and a new and inexhauſtible ſource of commerce, wealth and glory.

With great ſincerity, permit us to aſſure your Majeſty that your ſubjects of this Province, ever have and ſtill continue to acknowledge your Majeſty's high Court of Parliament the ſupreme legiſlative power of the whole Empire. The ſuperintending authority of which is clearly admitted in all caſes, that can conſiſt with the fundamental rights of nature and the conſtitution; to which your Majeſty's happy ſubjects in all parts of your Empire conceive they have a juſt and equitable claim.

It is with the deepeſt concern that your humble Suppliants would repreſent to your Majeſty, that your Parliament, the rectitude of whoſe intentions is never to be queſtioned, has thought proper to paſs divers acts impoſing Taxes on your Majeſty's ſubjects in America, with the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue. If your Majeſty's ſubjects here ſhall be deprived of the honour and privilege of voluntarily contributing their aid to your Majeſty, in ſupporting your Government and Authority in the Province, and defending and ſecuring your Rights and Territories in America, which they have always hitherto done with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs: If thoſe Acts of Parliament ſhall remain in force; and your Majeſty's Commons in in Great-Britain ſhall continue to exerciſe the power of granting the Property of their fellow ſubjects in this Province, your people muſt then regret their unhappy fate in having only the name left of free ſubjects.

With all humility we conceive that a repreſentation of your Majeſty's ſubjects of this Province in the Parliament, conſidering their local circumſtances, is utterly impracticable: Your Majeſty has heretofore been graciouſly pleaſed, to order your requiſitions to be laid before the Repreſenſatives of your people in the General Aſſembly, who have never failed to afford the neceſſary aid to the extent of their ability, and ſometimes beyond it; and it would be ever grievous to your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects to be called upon in a way, that ſhould appear to them to imply a diſtruſt of their moſt ready and willing compliance.

Under the moſt ſenſible impreſſions of your Majeſty's wiſe and paternal care for the remoteſt of your faithful ſubjects, and in full dependence on the royal declarations in the Charter of this Province, we moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty to take our preſent unhappy circumſtances under your royal conſideration, and afford us relief in ſuch manner as in your Majeſty's great Wiſdom and Clemency ſhall ſeem meet.

A LETTER to the Right Hon. the Earl of SHELBURNE, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Jan.* 15, 1768.

My Lord,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives of this his Majeſty's Province, having had experience of your Lordſhip's generous ſentiments of his Majeſty's moſt loyal tho' remote ſubjects in America, and of your noble exertion in their behalf in the late time of their diſtreſs, beg leave to lay before your Lordſhip's view, the new ſcenes of difficulty which are again opened upon us, and to implore your *repeated* interpoſition.

Your Lordſhip is not inſenſible that our forefathers were in an unhappy Reign driven into this wilderneſs by the hand of power; at their own expence they croſſed an ocean of three thouſand miles; and purchaſed an inheritance for themſelves and their poſterity, with the view of propagating the Chriſtian religion and enlarging the Engliſh dominion in this diſtant part of the Earth. Thro' the indulgent ſmiles of Heaven upon them, tho' not without hardſhip and fatigue unexperienced and perhaps hardly to be conceived by their brethren and fellow ſubjects in their native land; and with the conſtant peril of their lives from a numerous race of men, as barbarous and cruel, and yet as warlike as any people upon the face of the earth, they increaſed in their numbers and enlarged their ſettlement.—They obtained a Charter from King

CHARLES the first, wherein his Majesty was pleased to recognize to them, a liberty to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience; a blessing which in those unhappy times was denied to them in their own country: And the rights, liberties, privileges and immunities of his natural born subjects within the realm. This Charter they enjoyed, having punctually fulfilled the conditions of it, till it was vacated, as we conceive arbitrarily, in the reign of King CHARLES the second. After the revolution, that grand æra of British liberty, when King WILLIAM and Queen MARY of glorious and blessed memory were established on the Throne, the inhabitants of this Province obtained another Charter, in which the most essential Rights and Privileges contained in the former were restored to them. Thus blessed with the liberties of Englishmen, they continued to increase and multiply, till as your Lordship knows, a dreary wilderness is become a fruitful field, and a grand source of national wealth and glory.

By the common law, my Lord, as well as sundry Acts of Parliament from the Reign of EDWARD the third, the children of his Majesty's natural born subjects, born passing and repassing the seas, are intitled to all the rights and privileges of his natural subjects born within the realm. From hence the conclusion appears to be indisputable, that the descendents of his Majesty's subjects in the realm, who emigrated with the consent of the nation, and purchased a Settlement with their own treasure and blood, without any aid from the nation; who early acknowledged their allegiance to the Crown of England; and have always approved themselves faithful subjects, and in many instances given signal proofs of their loyalty to their King, and their firm attachment and affection to their Mother Country: The conclusion is strong, that exclusive of any consideration of their Charter, they are intitled to the Rights and Privileges of the British constitution in common with their fellow subjects in Britain. And it is very remarkably the sense of the British nation that they are so; as appears by an Act of Parliament made in the 13th of his late Majesty King GEORGE the second. The preamble of that Act plainly presupposes it; and the purview of the same Act enables and directs the Superior Court of Judicature of this Province, a Court erected by the authority of the General Court, to naturalize foreigners under certain conditions; which it is presumed the wisdom of the Parliament would not have empowered any people to do, who were not *themselves* deemed natural born subjects.

The Spirit of the law of nature and nations supposes that all the free subjects of any Kingdom, are entitled equally to all the Rights of the Constitution; for it appears unnatural and unreasonable to affirm, that local or any other circumstances can justly deprive any part of the subjects of the same Prince, of the full enjoyment of the Rights of that Constitution, upon which the Government itself is formed, and by which sovereignty and allegiance are ascertained and limited. But your Lordship is so thoroughly acquainted with the extent of the rights of men and of subjects, as to render it altogether improper to take up any more of your time on this head.

There are, my Lord, fundamental rules of the Constitution, which it is humbly presumed, neither the supreme legislative nor the supreme executive can alter. In all free States the Constitution is fixed: It is from thence that the legislative derives its authority; therefore it cannot change the constitution without destroying its own foundation. If then the constitution of Great Britain is the common right of all British subjects, it is humbly refered to your Lordship's judgment, whether the supreme legislative of the Empire may rightly leap the bounds of it in the exercise of power over the subjects in America, any more than over those in Britain.

When mention is made of the Rights of American subjects and the interest they have in the British constitution in common with all other British subjects, your Lordship is too candid and just in your sentiments to suppose that the House have the most distant thought of an independency on Great Britain.—They are not insensible of their security and happiness in their connexion with and dependence on the Mother State. These, my Lord, are the sentiments of the House and of their constituents; and they have reason to believe they are the sentiments of all the Colonies: Those who are industriously propagating in the nation a different opinion of the Colonies, are not only doing the greatest injustice to them, but an irreparable injury to the nation itself.

It is the glory of the British constitution that it has its foundation in the law of God and nature: It is essentially a natural Right, that a man shall quietly enjoy, and have the sole disposal of his own property: This Right is ingrafted into the British constitution and is familiar to the American subjects: And your Lordship will judge, whether any necessity can render it just and equitable in the nature of things, that the supreme legislative of the Empire, should impose duties, subsidies, talliages and taxes, internal or external, for the sole purpose of raising a revenue, upon subjects that are not, and cannot, considering their local circumstances, by any possibility be equally represented, and consequently, whose consent cannot be had in Parliament.

The security of Right and Property is the great end of Government. Surely then such measures as tend to render Right and Property precarious, tend to destroy both Property and Government; for these must stand or fall together.—Property is admitted to have an existence in the savage state of nature: And if it is necessary for the support of savage life, it by no means becomes less so in civil society. The House intreat your Lordship to consider, whether a Colonist can be conceived to have any Property which he may call his own, if it may be granted away by any other body without his consent: and they submit to your Lordship's judgment whether this was not actually done, when the Act for granting to his Majesty certain duties on Paper, Glass and other Articles, for the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue in America was made. It is the judgment of Lord Coke that the Parliament of Great Britain cannot tax Ireland "*quia milites ad Parliamentum non mittant.*" And Sir William Jones, an eminent jurist, declared it as his opinion, to King CHARLES the second, that he could no more grant a commission to levy money on his subjects in Jamaica, without their consent by an Assembly, than they could discharge themselves from the allegiance to the crown.—Your Lordship will be pleased to consider that Ireland and Jamaica were both conquered; which cannot be said of any of the Colonies, Canada excepted; the argument therefore is stronger in favour of the Colonies.

Our ancestors, when oppressed in the unfortunate reign of JAMES the second, found relief by the interposition of the Parliament: But it is the misfortune of the Colonies at present, that by the intervention of that power they are taxed; and they can appeal for relief from their final decision to no power on earth, for there is no power on earth above them.—Your Lordship will indulge the House in expressing a deep concern upon this occasion; for it is the language of reason, and it is the opinion of the greatest writers on the law of nature and nations, that if the Parliament should make any considerable change in the constitution, and the nation should be voluntarily silent upon it, this would be considered as an approbation of the act.

But the House beg leave to represent to your Lordship, that altho' the right of the Parliament to impose taxes on the Colonies without a representation there, were indisputable we humbly conceive it may be made fully to appear to be unequal that they should, at least at present. Your Lordship will be pleased to remember that by the Act of Parliament, the Colonists are prohibited from importing commodities and manufactures of the growth of Europe, saving a few articles, except from Great Britain. This prohibition not only occasions a much greater demand upon the mother-country for her manufactures, but gives the manufacturers there the advantage of their own price; and can it be questioned, my Lord, but the Colonists are obliged by means of this policy, to purchase the British manufactures at a much dearer rate, than the like manufactures would be purchased at, if they were allowed to go to foreign markets? It is a loss to the Colonists and an equal gain to Great Britain. The same reasoning holds good with respect to the many articles of their produce, which the Colonies are restrained by Act of Parliament from sending to foreign ports.—This is in reality a tax, tho' an indirect one, on the Colonies; besides the duties of excise and customs laid on the manufactures in Great Britain. A celebrated British writer on trade, computes the artificial value arising from these duties, to be not less than fifty per cent. Your Lordship will then form an estimate of the part that is paid by the Colonies upon the importation into America, which is generally said to be at least the value of two millions sterling.

The House is not at this time complaining of this policy of the mother state; but beg your Lordship's impartial and candid consideration, whether it is not grievous to the Colonies to be additionally taxed upon the commodities of Great Britain here—and to be solely charged with the defending and securing his Majesty's Colonies, after they have cheerfully borne their full proportion of maintaining his Majesty's rights in this part of his dominions, and reducing his enemies to terms of peace.

Your Lordship will allow the House to express their fears that the Colonies have been misrepresented to his Majesty's Ministers and the Parliament, as having an undutiful disposition towards his Majesty, and a disaffection to the mother-kingdom. It has till a few years past, been the usage for his Majesty's requisitions to be laid before the Representatives of his people in America. And we may venture to appeal to your Lordship that the people of this Province have been ready to afford their utmost aid for his Majesty's service. It would be grievous to His most faithful subjects, to be called upon for aid in a manner which implies a mistrust of a free and cheerful compliance: And the House intreats your Lordship's consideration whether our enemies at least, would not infer a want of duty and loyalty in us, when the Parliament have judged it necessary to compel us by laws for that purpose; as by the late Acts for raising a revenue in America, and the Act for preventing mutiny and desertion; in the latter of which the Governor and Council are directed to supply the King's troops with enumerated articles, and the people are required to pay the expence. But besides, your Lordship will judge whether the execution of this Act can comport with the existence of a free legislative in America.

It is unnatural to expect, that the supreme executive power can long exist, if the supreme legislative should be depressed and destroyed. In order therefore, to support the supreme executive of his Majesty at so great a distance, in the person of his Governor, Judges and other executive officers, it seems necessary that there should be a legislative in America as perfectly free, as can consist with a subordination to the supreme legislative of the whole Empire. Such a legislative is constituted by the royal Charter of this Province: In this Charter, my Lord, the King, for himself, his heirs and successors, grants to the General Assembly, full power and authority to impose and levy proportionable and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes upon the estates and persons of the inhabitants, to be issued and disposed of, by warrant under the hand of the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, for the service of his Majesty, in the necessary defence and support of his government of the Province and the protection and preservation of the inhabitants, according to such Acts, as are or shall be in force in the Province. And the House are humbly of opinion, that the legislative powers in the several Colonies in America were originally erected upon conviction, that the subjects there, could not be represented in the supreme legislative, and consequently that there was a necessity that such powers should be erected.

It is by no means my Lord a disposition in the House to dispute the just authority of the supreme legislative of the nation, that induces them thus to address your Lordship; but a warm sense of loyalty to their Prince, and they humbly apprehend a just concern for their natural and constitutional rights. They beg your Lordship would excuse their trespassing upon your time, and attention to the great affairs of the State: They apply to you, as a friend to the rights of mankind and of British subjects. As *Americans* they implore your Lordship's patronage, and beseech you to represent their grievances to the King our Sovereign, and employ your happy influence for their relief.

Signed by the Speaker.

NEW-YORK, March 31.

In the hard Gale of Wind, and Snow Shower we had here on Saturday Night the 19th Instant, a Servant Man, and a valuable Slave belonging to Mr. Pikeman of Long-Island, were both drowned in a Pettyauger, going across the River with Dung for their Master's Farm.

On Saturday Night last, the Wife of one Snead, (a Cooper, who lives on the College Ground) a sober Woman of good Character, her Husband being from home, lay down on a Bed, in which were two Children, one an Infant she had to Nurse, the other, her own Son about two Years old, in order to quiet and get one of them to sleep; when falling asleep herself, the Candle by some Accident set Fire to the Curtains, which were burnt, together with the Bed and most of the Things in the Room; but the Walls being Stone, the Fire went out without catching the upper Part of the House.

The poor Woman did not wake till the Bed was in Flames, herself much burnt on the Shoulder, the Infant on the Chin, and her own Child so terribly that it died on Sunday Evening.

Yesterday arrived the Brig Diamond, Capt. Craw, from Cows, (which he left the 12th of December) and last from Teneriff.

On the 31 of December, about two o'Clock in the Morning, about 150 Leagues W. from Madeira, being the Watch of Gilbert Blair, (the Mate) Daniel Denny, Gabriel Birch, and William Johnson; Denny being at Helm, and the Mate sitting on the Deck, Birch in Concert with Johnson split his Scul with an Ax, and threw him overboard; when Johnson running down into the Cabin, called out to the Capt: (seemingly in a relenting Manner) that Birch had killed the Mate. Birch immediately followed with the Ax, said that it was Johnson who had killed the Mate, made several Strokes with the Ax at him, and also at the Captain, both of whom he wounded; Johnson he cut in a terrible Manner on the Head and in several other Places, so that it was thought he could not live 24 Hours, but the Captain received only a slight Cut on the Arm. He endeavoured to get his Sword, but perceived it had been taken away, and it was afterwards found

upon the Deck. In the Scuffle, which began immediately after Johnſon and Birch enter'd the Cabin, the Captain was ſoon aſſiſted by a Gentleman Paſſenger who lay in the Mate's Bed, by whoſe Help the two Murderers were at laſt overpower'd and ſecured till Morning, when the Captain put them on board the long Boat, with a Supply of Biſcuit and Water, a Compaſs and two Oars. After they were on board the Boat, he likewiſe obliged another of the Men (John Grub) to accompany them. The Captain diſcover'd that this Man knew of the Sword's having been taken from the Cabin and brought upon Deck, and from that and ſeveral other Circumſtances, had Reaſon to conclude he was privy to the whole Conſpiracy.

The Weather proved favourable for many Days afterwards, ſo that it is probable the People have been taken up by ſome Veſſel, or got to Madeira, except Johnſon, who was thought to be mortally wounded.

There was no other Reaſon to ſuſpect Denny (the Man at Helm when the Murder was committed) to be concern'd in the Plot, but only that he did nothing to alarm the Captain, gave him no Aſſiſtance, nor could give a ſatisfactory Account of his Conduct, when he was taxed with it. He ſeemed continually troubled and uneaſy, and in a few Days after was taken ill and died the ſame Day; ſo that there is now no Witneſs of the Murder. There was then only the Captain the Paſſenger and a Boy to navigate the Veſſel, but on the 27th January, Lat. 31, Long. 45, ſpoke the Ship St. Domingo, Capt. Stevenſon of Liverpool, bound to Cape Fear, (all well) who ſupplied him with a Hand. And on the 19th Inſtant ſpoke the Betſy Capt. Lightburn, of this Port, 55 Leagues diſtant, all well.

On Monday Morning, between three and four o'Clock, a Fire was diſcovered breaking out at a Stable of Mr. Beverly Robinſon, almoſt adjoining to the Kitchen belonging to the Poſt-Office in Stone-Street. The Fire was got to a conſiderable Height before it was diſcovered, which is generally imputed to the Careleſneſs of the Watch, who it is ſaid were found faſt aſleep; however it is certain that the People were remarkably ſlow in aſſembling, and that the Flames were almoſt at full Height before a Bell began to ring. A great Number of adjacent Houſes took Fire before any Precautions could be taken for their Security, and there was the greateſt Danger of the Deſtruction of that whole Quarter of the Town. But at laſt a ſufficient Number aſſembled and exerted themſelves ſo effectually, that the Flames were ſuppreſſed and extinguiſhed. The Stable where the Fire began was intirely conſumed, together with Mr. Colden's Kitchen, and the Roofs of ſeveral other Houſes were much damaged —A conſiderable Number of the Officers of the Army, and Soldiers aſſembled, and were ſingularly uſeful, not only in ſuppreſſing the Flames, but in generouſly aſſiſting to ſecure the Property of the Perſons whoſe Houſes were in Danger.

☞ The Pieces ſign'd Philaplous, and a New-Yorker, with a Paper which accompanied the Latter, and ſome other Pieces, which we are obliged to leave out for want of Room, will be inſerted in our next. The Perſon who ſent the Advertiſement relating to the Journeymen Taylors, is deſired to call on the Printer.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Diana, William Froſt, and Brig Mary and Elizabeth, William Hoſier, from Rhode-Iſland.

Outwards.—Snow Elton, John M'Cowen, for Briſtol. Brig Philip, John Rogers, Antigua. Sloop Sally, Jeſſe Hunt, South-Carolina. Sloop William Simon, Reeves, Quebec. Schooner Induſtry, Thomas Daviſon, Grenadoes. Sloop Dolphin, Andrew Langworthy, Rhode-Iſland.

Cleared.—Ship Commerce, Duncan, Murray, to Hull. Brig Conway, Alexander Kieth, Liſbon. Sloop Speedwell, Paſchall, N. Smith, Boſton. Brig Sally and Betſey, Jonathan Hibbs, North-Carolina. Sloop Sally and Polly, Andrew Freebody, Rh. Iſland.

WHEREAS ſeveral Subſcribers to this Paper, have ſignified their Deſire to the Printer, that he would republiſh in the *New-York Journal*, the Pieces ſign'd the *Old Whig*, and others relating to the Controverſy, which that Writer has begun: In Reſpect, therefore, to the Gentlemen who have given this Intimation; the Printer hereby aſſures them, that if the ſaid Writer continues his *Publications*, and in a Manner that ſhall be thought (by thoſe Gentlemen) to deſerve public Notice, they ſhall not only appear in this Paper, but alſo the moſt pertinent of thoſe that may be publiſhed in any other Paper, together with the Anſwers, properly contraſted, that the Reader may have both Sides of the Queſtion fully before him, and be determined ſolely by the Merits of the Cauſe.

THE PRINTER.

New-York, March 31, 1768.

A Letter having lately been received from a Committee of the Merchants of Boſton, to be communicated to the Merchants of New-York; they are deſired to meet this Evening at Six o'Clock, at Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell's, to conſult on a proper Anſwer to be returned to ſaid Letter.

THE Pews in the Gallery are to be let at the new Preſbyterian Church, on Wedneſday the Sixth Day of April at ten o'Clock in the Morning.——March 30, 1768.

A genteel, convenient, and well ſituated Houſe for Trade, (lately the Property of Jacobus Montanye) on the Wharf between the Ferry-Stairs and Burling's-Slip, to be let: Inquire of

JOHN HARRIS CRUGER.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Truſtees of Queen's College are to meet the Second Tueſday in May next, at New-Brunſwick.

(17 20) DAVID MARINUS, Clerk.

New-York, March 24, 1768.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Mr John Ketcltas, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber, acting adminiſtrator, on or before the firſt of July next, to prevent trouble; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to have them ſettled.

JAMES BEEKMAN, adminiſtrator.

Said BEEKMAN, has by him as uſual, a neat aſſortment of European and India goods, which will be ſold reaſonably for cash or ſhort credit: Alſo beſt hemp, cordage, white lead, and Spaniſh brown ground in oil, and dry red lead; and has alſo to leaſe ſeveral vacant lots lying in the north and eaſt wards. 17 20

Juſt imported, and to be ſold on the loweſt Terms, for Cash, or ſhort Credit, by

JAMES NIXON.

A Neat aſſortment of broad cloths, forreſt cloths, bath coatings, narrow and broad frizes, duffles, coatings, kerſeys, ſtriped linſeys, flannels, rugs, blankett, horſe cloths, floor cloths, ſaddle cloths, and other ſaddlery; ſerge ſhalloons, ſhalloons, raſſinet, budoys, white and coloured jeans, India jennets, India dimity, drawboys and herringbones, narrow and 22 inch broad callimancoes and ruffetts fit for ſhoes, broad and narrow worſted bindings, garſering, ribbons, ferreting, wig ribbons, ſilk and cotton laces, gold, ſilver and ſilk men's knee garters, the neweſt faſhioned gold and ſilver hat laces and bands, with torſels; gold and ſilver chains, and herringbone, and a large aſſortment of all other hat trimmings. A neat aſſortment of men's & women's ſilk cotton, thread, worſted, & ſilk & worſted hoſe, ſilk and worſted breeches patterns, and ſhagg, low-priced Iriſh and Scotch linen, tickings, buckram, poledewey, and other ſtay-maker's trimmings, a large aſſortment of buttons of the neweſt faſhion, gold, ſilver and metal, ſlich'd ſcarff and baſkets, wove campains, mohair and ſcarff death-heads, 12 and 12, and all breſt, buttons and twiſt fit for ſhop-work, twiſt, ſewing ſilk and purſe-ſilk, taylors-irons; ſheers and notches, verdigriſe, logwood, copperas and ſeal-ſkins. Beſt oyl flints, and an exceeding neat and good eight day clock.

N. B. Buttons, twiſt, and hat trimmings, ſold much cheaper than uſual, Connecticut lawful money will be taken, and for caſh great allowance will be made to town or country ſtores, taylors, ſtay makers, &c. &c.

To be ſold, at public Vendue, on the 20th Day of April next, on the Premiſes, by the Subſcriber, and entered upon immediately;

THE *noted tavern in Shrewsbury, at the corner of the ſtreet, and ſign of the blue ball; together with orchards, out-houſes, gardens, &c. Alſo four other lots of land and meadow, containing about 150 acres. They will be ſold together or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.—Any perſon applying before the day of ſale for ſaid tavern or lots, may know the terms from the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame.——The conditions, if ſold publickly, will be made known at the time and place, by* JOSIAH HALSTEAD.

N. B. One or more likely Negro boys to be ſold, at private ſale, the ſame time, or before, who can be well recommended. 17 20

By Permiſſion of his Excellency the Governor.

By the American COMPANY.

At the Theatre in John-Street, on Monday Evening, being the 4th of April, will be preſented,

A COMEDY call'd, The

Conſtant Couple,

OR A

TRIP to the JUBILEE.

Sir Harry Wildair, by Mr. HALLAM,
Col. Standard, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Beaux Clincher, by Mr. HENRY,
Young Clincher, by Mr. WALL,
Alderman Smuggler, by Mr. MORRIS,
Vizard, by Mr. TOMLINSON,
Dicky, by Mr. WOOLLS,
Tom Errand, by Mr. GREVILLE,
Angelica, by Miſs CHEER,
Lady Darling, by Mrs. TOMLINSON,
Parly, by Miſs. F. STORER,
Lady Lurewell, by Mrs. DOUGLASS.

To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd,

High Life below Stairs.

Lovel, by Mr. HALLAM,
Freeman, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Lord Duke, by Mr. WALL,
Sir Harry, by Mr. HENRY,
Philip, by Mr. MORRIS,
Coachman, by Mr. WOOLLS,
Kingſton, by Mr. TOMLINSON,
Robert, by Mr. GREVILLE,
Tom, by Mr. MALONE,
Lady Bab, by Miſs HALLAM,
Lady Charlotte, by Miſs F. STORER,
Cook, by Mrs. HARMAN,
Cloe, by Mr. ROBERTS,
Kitty, by Miſs STORER.

To begin exactly at half after Six o'Clock.

Vivant Rex & Regina.

The new Comedy of *All in the Wrong*, not being quite ready, is obliged to be deferred.

On WEDNESDAY,

By Command of Lady MOORE,

ALL IN THE WRONG,

AND THE MOCK-DOCTOR.

No Perſon on any Pretence whatſoever, can be admitted behind the Scenes.

☞ TICKETS, to be had at H. GAINE's, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, and of Mr. Lanſdown, at Mr. Hayes's, in the Area of the Theatre.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. *Broadbelt*, at the Stage Door.—Ladies will pleaſe to ſend their Servants, to keep their Places, at Four o'Clock.

BOXES, 8s. PIT, 5s. GALLERY, 3s.

THE beſt Sort of Holland Oznaburgs, Ticklenburgs and Ruſſia Duck, with ſundry other Holland Articles, juſt imported in the Catharine Capt. Lawrence from Amſterdam, and to be ſold reaſonably by CORNELIUS CLOPPER, oppoſite Mr. Hugh Gaine's Printing-Office, in Hanover-Square. 17 20

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe wherein the Widow Colgan now lives, in King's-Street, oppoſite the Honourable Joſeph Reade's, Eſq;—It hath ſix Fire Places and is very convenient.—Inquire of Joſeph Allicocke.

By Order of the Common-Council, March 24, 1768.

WHEREAS it appears to this board, that very large ſums of money are due, and in arrear to this corporation, from a number of perſons, for rents reſerved on grants and otherwiſe, which have from time to time been iſſued to them; it is therefore ordered, that publick notice be given, by publiſhing this order in the ſeveral news papers in this city, that unleſs ſuch arrears of rent be paid to the chamberlain of this corporation, on or before the firſt day of May next, this board will either reenter into the premiſes granted to ſuch perſons who ſhall appear to be in arrear on that day, or will proſecute them on their covenants for the ſame. [*A true Copy.*]

AUG. VAN CORTLANDT, Clerk.

By Order of the Common-Council, New-York, March 24, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thurſday the 7th of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, at the Common-Council chamber, in the City-Hall, of the ſaid city of New-York, will be let to farm, by public out-cry, to the higheſt bidder, the ſtalls and ſtandings in the ſeveral markets of this city, for the term of ONE YEAR, to commence the firſt day of May next, the rent to be paid quarterly. The conditions of the leaſe may be ſeen at the office of town clerk, from 9 o'clock in the morning, till twelve; and from two in the afternoon, till four. AUG. V. CORTLANDT, Clerk.

BROKE out of gaol in Suſſex-county, New-Jerſey, the following priſoners, viz.—WILLIAM DAVIDSON, and EBENEZER DRAKE, debtors; and JOHN SCANTLING, an Iriſh ſervant, belonging to David Gold. Davidſon, is a ſmall man, has yelloviſh hair, and is ſomewhat bald headed; DRAKE, a ſmalliſh man, with black hair ſomewhat curled: Theſe two are ſuppoſed to be in New-York. SCANTLING, is a ſtout luſty fellow, has black hair, and had on a blue jacket, and Indian ſtockings; he loves drink, ſeems fond of the water, and it is ſuppoſed will endeavour to get to ſea; all maſters of veſſels are therefore cautioned and deſired, not to employ or carry him off, as they would avoid the penalty. Whoever takes up the ſaid perſons, or either of them, will have three pounds reward for each one delivered to the ſubſcriber, beſides all reaſonable charges, viz. For the ſervant, from the ſaid David Gould, and for the other two from

17 20 JACOB STARN, High Sheriff, of ſaid County.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good farm, lying on the north ſide of the Fiſhkill's, in Dutches-county, where the widow of Jacob Brinckerhoff, deceaſed, now lives; containing 350 acres of good tillable land, about one half improved, and almoſt clear of any ſtones, (unleſs it be at ſome quarries) and what is reſerved for timber, is good; it has meadow land cleared ſufficient to cut about 50 loads of hay, of good tame graſs, and as much more to be cleared of low intervale land or ſwamp; upon it are about 200 good bearing apple trees, a very good houſe of 45 feet long, and 36 feet broad, five rooms on a floor, with three fire-places; a good cellar under the whole houſe, and Kitchen which is 19 feet long, and 24 feet wide; a good barn 50 feet ſquare, a frame corn crib, and a ſmoke-houſe; ſituated about nine miles from the landing, and a ſmall room in a ſtore-houſe there: An indiſputable title to be given for the ſame; the ſaid farm is alſo well watered, a ſprout of the Fiſhkill's running through the ſame.—Whoſoever inclines to purchaſe, may apply to JOHN BRINCKERHOFF, and ISAAC BRINCKERHOFF, executors.

Fiſhkill's, March 22, 1768. 17 20

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, containing 296 Acres of Land, being in the Great Nine-Partners, and lying 3 Miles North of Poughkeepſie; with a good Houſe, Kitchen, Barn, and Orchard, and in good Fence; the Houſe is two Miles from the North-River. For Particulars, inquire of the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

17 20 STEPHEN CALLOW.

FERDINAND,

A Beautiful dark bay HORSE, near ſeventeen hands high, riſing eight years old; was brought to America about eighteen months ago, by the ſubſcriber, for the improvement of the breed of horſes in America. The ſire of him was a famous Spaniſh horſe, belonging to Lord Kintire, in Scotland, ſent to his Lordſhip by his brother, from Spain: For ſhape and complete make in all his parts, he is allowed by the beſt judges to equal if not to exceed any horſe brought from Europe to this part of America; will ſerve mares the enſuing ſeaſon at Mirriſdon, in the county of Monmouth, Eaſt New-Jerſey, for the ſum of four pounds proclamation; and if the mares don't prove with foal, they may be brought and ſerved the next ſeaſon, for two pounds proclamation.

N. B. Good paſture for mares, at a reaſonable rate.

MICHAEL KEARNEY.

For the GRENADES,

The Schooner Induſtry,

THOMAS DAVISON, Maſter,

NOW lying at Rotten-Row, will ſail in ſix Days at fartheſt, having all her Cargo engaged; for Paſſage only, apply to SAMUEL LOUDON, or ſaid Maſter. New-York, March 30, 1768.

POETS CORNER.

To the PRINTER,

I Send the following Lines for your POET's CORNER; tho' they *have* been in print, 'tis ten to one that not one in Ten of your Customer's will remember that ever they saw them before. A.

LOVE by *Hope* is still sustain'd,
Zeal by the *Reward* that's gain'd;
In *Pow'r*, *Authority* begins,
Weakneſs strength from *Prudence* wins;
Honeſty is *Credit's* wealth,
Temp'rance the support of *Health*;
Wit from calm *Contentment* springs,
Content 'tis *Competence* that brings,
Competence, as all may see,
Springs from good *Oeconomy*.
Maids, to fan a lover's fire,
Sweetneſs more than Charms require;
Authors more from *Truth* may gain
Than from tropes that pleaſe the vain;
Arts will leſs than *Virtues* tend
Happineſs and *Life* to blend;
He that *Happineſs* wou'd get
Prudence more muſt prize than *Wit*,
More than *Riches* roſy *Health*,
Blameleſs *Quiet* more than *Wealth*.
Nought to *owe*, and nought to *hoard*,
Little *Land* and litle *Board*,
Little *Fav'rite*, true and kind,
Theſe are Bleſſings to my Mind.
I, when Winter comes, deſire
Little *Room* but plenteous *Fire*,
Temp'rate *Glaſſes*, gen'rous *Wine*,
Diſhes few whene'er I dine.
Yes, my ſober Thoughts are ſuch,
Man muſt never have *too* much;
Not too much——What ſolid Senſe
Three ſuch little Words diſpenſe!
Too much *Reſt* benumbs the Mind;
Too much *Strife* diſtracts Mankind;
Too much *Negligence* is *Sloth*;
Too much *Zeal* is *Folly's* growth;
Too much *Love* our Peace annoys,
Too much *Phyſic* Life deſtroys;
Too much *Cunning's* fraudful Art,
Too much *Firmneſs* want of Heart,
Too much *ſparing* makes a Knave;
Thoſe are *raſh* that are *too* brave;
Too much *Wealth* like Weight oppreſſes;
Too much *Fame* with Care diſtreſſes;
Too much *Pleaſure* Death will bring,
Too much *Wit's* a dang'rous Thing;
Too much *Truſt* is Folly's Guide,
Too much *Spirit* is but Pride;
He's a Dupe that is *too free*,
Too much *Bounty* weak muſt be;
Too much *Complaiſance* a Knave,
Too much *Zeal to pleaſe* a Slave.
This TOO MUCH, tho' bad it ſeem,
Chang'd with eaſe to good you deem;
But in this you err my Friend,
For on *Triſles* all depend.
Triſles great Effects produce,
Both of Pleaſure and of Uſe;
Triſles often turn the Scale,
When in Love or Law we fail;
Triſles to the Great commend,
Triſles make proud Beauty bend;
Triſles prompt the Poet's Strain,
Triſles oft diſtract the Brain;
Triſles, Triſles more or leſs,
Give us, or withold Succeſs;
Triſles, when we *hope*, can cheer,
Triſles ſmite us when we *fear*:
All the Flames that Lover's know,
Triſles quench and Triſles blow.

To be ſold at Vendue, on Tueſday the 19th Day of April next, on the Premiſes, in New-Jerſey, Bergen County, Weſt of Cavan, at a Place called Pamerepough, within 7 Miles of New-York, at which Time and Place, the Terms of Sale will be made known;

A Farm pleaſantly ſituated between the Lands of Daniel Van Winkele, and Jacob Van Wagoner, adjoining to Hudſon's River, and runs to Newark Bay, containing upwards of an Hundred Acres, moſt of which are Meadow and Wood Land, beſides another Lot of above Twenty Acres of Timber Land at Bergen Point.—There is on the Farm a good Stone Houſe, with two Rooms and Fire-Places on a Floor, a Barn, a good Well, and two Orchards; and it is very convenient for Fiſh, Oyſters, and Clams, the Sale is made by the Heirs of Barent Speer, deceaſed.

New-York, March 23, 1768.

LOST or ſtolen, a Gentleman's *Gold Watch Chain*, pretty much worn, with two Rows of flat Links; ſome of the Rings have been newly ſoldered, and one of the Swivels is wanting.

Whoever gives Intelligence thereof, to Thomas Gordon, Watch-Maker, near the Coffee-Houſe, ſhall receive a Guinea Reward.

If it has been offered by any one for Sale, 'tis hoped whoever has been applied to, will be ſo kind as to give Notice as above, and the ſame Reward ſhall be paid on diſcovery of the Perſon. 16 19

THE LAST TIME OF NOTICE,

TO all thoſe indebted to Cornelius C. Wynkoop, by Bond, Note, or Book Debt; that unleſs they Diſcharge their reſpective Debts by the firſt Day of May next, they may depend upon being ſued without Diſtinction. 16 19

To be ſold at publick Vendue, on

Monday the 11th Day of April next, on the Premiſes;

THE Dwelling Houſe of the late Col. Joſiah Ogden, deceaſed, with a good commodious kitchen, a large well finiſhed vault, a barn, ſtable, hen-houſe, and about one acre of land adjoining, ſituate at Newark, in the county of Eſſex and province of New-Jerſey, upon the river Paſſaick, about one quarter of a mile from an Epiſcopal church of England, about three quarters of a mile from a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, and adjoining to the moſt public landing in ſaid town of Newark. The houſe is built of ſtone, and is in very good repair; it conſiſts of eight rooms, all completely finiſhed, ſix of them with fire places, one of the other two very large, and peculiarly well calculated for a ſtore-room, the other ſmall and fit only for a bed-room —The vendue will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon; when the terms of ſale will be made known, by

DAVID OGDEN,
JACOB OGDEN, AND } Executors.
ISAAC LONGWORTH,

Newark, March 21, 1768. 16 18

PURSUANT to an Act of the Governor, Council, and General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, "entitled an Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors:" Notice is hereby given, That we William Klum, Anthony Hoffman and John Van Neſs, have been duly appointed Truſtees for all the Creditors of Godfrey Hendrick, late of the County of Albany, Merchant, (an abſconding Debtor) And we do purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act, hereby require all Perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Godfrey Hendrick, by the firſt Day of June next, to pay unto us the ſaid Truſtees, all ſuch Sum and Sums of Money, which they owe to him, and alſo to deliver unto us, all other Effects of the ſaid Godfrey Hendrick, which they may have in their Hands, Power, or Cuſtody.

Given under our Hands this 11th Day of March, 1768.

WILLIAM KLUM,
ANTHONY HOFFMAN,
JOHN VAN NESS.

16 19

Juſt imported in the Minerva, Capt. Tillet, from London, and will be ſold very cheap, by

THOMAS CHARLES WILLETT,

In Smith-Street, two Doors below Mr. Grove Bend's,

VARIETY *of blond, thread and black lace, Dutch lace, plain, ſtriped and figured gauze, gauze aprons, black and white figured ſattins for cloaks, black, plain, ſpotted and figured modes; Perſians, cardinal ſilks, ſarcenets, plain and figured ribbons, black and white love ribbons; Barcelona handkerchiefs, black cravats, all colours of beſt Balladine ſewing ſilk, white and coloured threads, cotton threads, Liſle threads, India cotton; common darning, and white chapel needles; pins, thimbles, variety of new patterns for needle work; white and black catgut, ferret and ſilk ſtay laces, nonſopretties, tapes, ſilk ferrets, quality and ſhoe binding, ſilk ſhoe galloons—braids, ſhaping galloons, and French cord for ſtays—paſteboard for bonnets, ſattin and mode hats, bonnets, paſte pins for the hair; black horn combs, dreſſing combs, cap wire—fans, trimmings for hats; leather and ſilk gloves and mittens,——quilted petticoats, men's cheap ſilk ſtockings—tooth bruſhes, a dentriſic for the teeth, Eau de luce, ſans pareille, lavender water, and roſe Rappee ſnuff, fine Italian hair powder, Engliſh pomatum,—variety of new faſhioned caps, fillets, necklaces, &c.* 12 15

New-York, March 21, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Neck of Land lying in Monmouth County, in Eaſt New-Jerſey, in the Townſhip of Shrewſbury, at Toms-River, in ſight of the Sea, and adjoining on a Bay, in which is very fine fiſhing of all Sorts, Winter and Summer, and very plenty of Oyſters, Clams and Muſcles. The Neck contains upwards of One Thouſand Acres, whereof is at leaſt Four Hundred Acres of the beſt Sort of Salt Meadow, which bears excellent good Graſs; there is a large Piece of between Salt and Freſh Meadow: The Neck lies between two Creeks, a Fence of Three Quarters of a Mile long will fence in the whole; there might be kept on the Neck Three Hundred Head of horned Cattle, Winter and Summer, and at leaſt One Thouſand Sheep, and as many Hogs, with a ſmall Expence; there is a large Range adjoining for an out Drift for Cattle. If the above is not ſold before the 23d of May next, then the ſaid Neck will be ſold at public Vendue on that Day, at the Houſe of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, at Timiconck-Bridge: Whoever has a mind to purchaſe before the Day of Sale, may apply to Abraham Probaſco, in Monmouth County, Peter Remſen, in New-York, or Abraham Schenk, at Buſhwick, on L. Iſland.

Alſo to be ſold a Saw-Mill belonging to Abraham Schenk, about four Miles diſtant from the above Neck, ſtanding on a Branch of Tom's-River, with 1500 Acres of fine Land belonging to the Saw-Mill: The Saw-Mill is lately built, and in very good Order, it Rents now for 82,000 Feet of good merchantable Inch Boards, a Year, to be delivered at the Landing, free of all Coſt: Any Body that has a mind to purchaſe the ſaid Mill, may apply to Paul Schenk, in New-York, or Abraham Schenk, in Buſhwick, on Long-Iſland, who will agree on reaſonable Terms. 16 19

Groves and Stonehouſe,

At their Store, oppoſite Mr. Elias Degruſhe, near the Ship-Yards,

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA *Spirits, Weſt-India and New-York Rum, Geneva in Caſes, and all Sorts of Cordials; the beſt Madeira, Teneriffe and Fyal Wines, and Port Wine by the Dozen; Rice by the Tierce or leſs Quantity; Quart Bottles, and empty Caſes, and all Kind of Delph and Stone Ware; yellow Diſhes by the Crate; Corks, Loaf Sugar, and Lump do. Muſcovado, and all Kind of Grocery.* 15 19

TO BE LET, for one Year from the firſt Day of May next, the Exchange Houſe, at the lower End of Broad-Street; the Rent may be known, by inquiring at the Town-Clerk's Office. 8—

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely young Negro Girl about 13 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox: Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange.

Juſt imported in the Minerva, Captain Thomas Tillet, and to be ſold at the Houſe of

ERASMUS WILLIAMS,

In Broad-Street, near the Exchange, and nearly oppoſite to General GAGE's;

A Very large aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable for the ſpring and ſummer trade, as follows, viz. A great variety of purples, and fancy callicoes and cottons, chintzes, and plated furniture cotton of all prices, Tea, 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton and linen check; Saxon blue, green, yellow, ſcarlet and crimſon furniture checks, blue and white ſtriped Hollands and cottons, long lawns, from £. 7, to £. 12 per piece, dyed pillows, fuſtains and jeans, corded and figured dimities, cotton counterpains; ſilk 3-4 damaſcus's, check and coloured handkerchief. A very large aſſortment of Iriſh linens, ſorted in trunks, from 2s. per yard to 21s. 6d. per yard; yard-wide, 3-4 and 7-8 Indian dimities, moreas humhums, long cloths, caſſaes, jacknots, alliballies, mulmulls, flowered tanjebs, cambrick, from 40s. to 80s. per piece, minionets, figured, ſtriped, ſprigged, plain, blue and green thread lawns; lawn aprons, figured, broad damaſk and diaper table cloths, and fringed ditto, napkins, &c. clouting diapers; narrow, plain, and Ruſſia huckabacks, 7-8 garlix, 3-4 dowlaſes, from 46s. to 78s. Ruſſia diaper, gulex Holland, quadruple Seliſia's, osnaburg. Excellent fine hyſon tea, and a few caſks of Smyrna raiſins.

N. B. The whole of the above goods have been bought in London, by a competent judge, and paid for in caſh, conſequently are ſhipped on the beſt terms, and will be ſold extremely low, for caſh, or very ſhort credit, to ſafe hands.—Any merchant, ſtore, or ſhop-keeper, inclining to purchaſe the whole or any large quantity, either in the package, or when open'd, will be treated with upon a very low advance, from the original invoice, by applying as above directed. 11

TO BE SOLD,

At Brookline-Ferry, in King's-County, L. Iſland,

FIVE Lots of GROUND, lying along the Eaſt River, right over againſt the City of New-York, at and adjoining to each other from the Ferry, each Lot being 115 Feet in Front on the River, and 114 in Rear; or 114 Feet in Front and 115 in Rear, alternately.——*Alſo to be Sold or Let for Years*, Sundry Lots of Ground, lying on the right Hand along the common High-Way from the Ferry to the Half-Way between that and Brookline; being all very convenient for Brewers, Bolters, Bakers, Ship-Carpenters, Shop-Keepers or Merchants, as alſo for planting or gardening. Whoever inclines to purchaſe or leaſe the ſaid Lands, may apply to the Subſcriber living on the Premiſes, who will agree on reaſonable Terms, and can give a good Title. He has alſo to ſell a middle aged Negro Wench, who underſtands all Sorts of Houſe-Work, a Negro Girl and a Negro Boy.

(14 18) AERT MIDDAGH.

TO BE SOLD,

By HENRY C. BOGART,

Next Door to Mr. Robert Ray's, near the Old Dutch Church;

CHOICE Muſcovado Sugars in Hogſheads fit for Shops, Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India and New-York Rum, Molaſſes, and a few Bales of Cotton.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, A Treatiſe, intitled,

A COMPANION for the YOUNG PEOPLE OF NORTH-AMERICA, particularly recommended to thoſe within the Provinces of New-York, New-Jerſey, and Pennſylvania, calculated for the Promotion and Furtherance of Chriſtian Decorum among Families, and to excite a laudable and Chriſtian Emulation among young People, to purſue the Paths that lead to real Religion: By attempting to diſcover the Beauties of a virtuous Life, and remove all Objections againſt being early Religious.

By AHIMAAZ HARKER,

CANDIDATE for the MINISTRY.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold,

AT Garrat Rappaljea's, near the Fly-Market; Nicholas Bogert, Oſwego-Market; and Garret Abeel, near Coenties-Market; A New Engliſh Verſion of the Pſalms of David, ſuited to the Tunes uſed in the Reformed Proteſtant Dutch Churches, together with their Catechiſm, Confeſſion of Faith, Liturgy, &c. &c.——Alſo Dutch Folio Bibles, and other Dutch Books, to be had at ſaid Bogert's. 15 18

Newark, in Newcaſtle County, upon Delaware, March 9, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 8th inſtant, Joſeph Prieſtman, by trade a breeches-maker, and underſtands ſomething of ſhammy dreſſing. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, round faced and pock marked, with long brown hair, tied behind: Had on when he went away, a blue body-coat, and a blue ſurtout, with buckſkin breeches, and a good white linen ſhirt: He had alſo check linen with him, a white fuſtian body-coat, and a new pair of doe-ſkin gloves, of the beſt kind. Whoever apprehends him, ſo as the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of three pounds from JACOB LEMMON.

N B. He can write well, and is ſuppoſed to be now in Philadelphia, moſt probably intending for New-York.

To be ſold, at public Vendue,

On Tueſday the Fifth Day of April next, to begin at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Iſaac Sebring, near the Ferry in King's County,

A Quantity of Men's Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

N. B. There is alſo to be ſold at private Sale, a complete Set of Surgeon's Inſtruments, (made by Cargil) likewiſe a Cheſt, containing Variety of uſeful Medicines, Books, &c. &c.

New-York, March 17, 1768. 15 17

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1317.

[SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1768.]

[*Articles left out of our laſt for Want of Room.*]

Mr. HOLT,

THE Virginia Reſolves having lately been the Subject of much Converſation.—You will oblige many of your conſtant Readers by republiſhing in your uſeful Paper the ſaid Reſolves, ſent you herewith.—That many who have perhaps forgot them, may in theſe more-enlightened Days, judge how far they are conſiſtent with the Principles of our happy Conſtitution; and whether the Epithet of *Treaſonable*, can in any wiſe be juſtly applied to them.——

Whether agreeable to the Spirit of thoſe Reſolves, another certain Act, impoſing Duties Paper, Glaſs, &c. is not, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as great a Violation and Infringement of our ineſtimable Rights and Privileges, as the late deteſtable Stamp-Act; and if ſo, whether we are not loudly call'd upon to oppoſe by all legal Means in our Power, the one, as we did the other.

Whether it is not probable that, if the ſame ſalutary Meaſures are purſued now, as were before, they will be followed with the ſame Succeſs.

Whether it is not now become as abſolutely neceſſary, voluntarily and unanimouſly to aſſociate to prevent the Importation of European Goods as it was before; and whether in our preſent deplorable Circumſtances, any other poſſible Remedy can be applied to procure us Redreſs.—If therefore, on mature Deliberation we are of Opinion that nothing elſe will do.——Why do we not one and all on the Continent of America, heartily unite in ſo neceſſary a Meaſure?

We have Goods and old Clothes enough (with Oeconomy) to laſt us ſeveral Years, (Oh. what a Saving would it be to the Continent!) and yet it is obvious, that leſs than one Year's Perſeverance in ſo noble and patriotic a Reſolution, would effectually anſwer all our Purpoſes.——Who then that has the leaſt Senſe of Liberty, and feels the animating Impulſe beating in his Veins, would not prefer a little temporary Inconvenience in the Want of a few merely ſuperfluous Luxuries, to the miſerable Alternative of entailing Slavery on himſelf and his Poſterity for ever after?——Rather let us brave every Neceſſity, tho' greater than could poſſibly happen to us, if we were even from this Day forward deſtin'd to clothe and victual ourſelves without Aſſiſtance from any other State on Earth.

March 29th, 1768. A NEW-YORKER.

Whereas the Honourable Houſe of Commons in England, have of late drawn into Queſtion how far the General Aſſembly of this Colony hath Power to enact Laws for laying Taxes and impoſing Duties payable by the People of this his Majeſty's moſt ancient Colony.——

For ſettling and aſcertaining the ſame to all future Times, the Houſe of Burgeſſes of this preſent General Aſſembly have come to the following Reſolutions.

THAT the firſt Adventurers and Settlers of this his Majeſty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia, brought with them, and tranſmitted to their Poſterity, and all other his Majeſty's Subjects, ſince inhabiting in this his Majeſty's Colony, all the Priviledges and Immunities that have, or hath at any time been held, and enjoy'd, and poſſeſſed by the People of Great-Britain.

Reſolved, That by two Royal Charters, granted by King James the Firſt, the Colony aforeſaid, are declared and intitled to all Privileges and Immunities of natural born Subjects to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if they had been abiding and born within the Realm of England.

Reſ. That his Majeſty's liege People of this his ancient Colony, have enjoy'd the Right of being thus governed by their own Aſſembly in the Article of Taxes and internal Police, and that the ſame have never been forfeited, or any other Way yielded up; but have been conſtantly recognized by the King and People of Great-Britain.

Reſ. Therefore, that the General Aſſembly of this Colony, together with his Majeſty, or his Subſtitutes, have in their repreſentative Capacity, the only excluſive Right and Power to lay Taxes and impoſe the ſame on the Inhabitants of this Colony, and that every other Attempt to veſt ſuch Power in any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, than the General Aſſembly aforeſaid, is illegal, unconſtitutional and unjuſt, and have a manifeſt Tendency to deſtroy Britiſh, as well as American Freedom.

Reſ. That his Majeſty's liege People the Inhabitants of this Colony, are not bound to yield Obedience to any Law or Ordinance whatſoever, deſign'd to impoſe any Taxation whatſoever upon them, other than the Laws or Ordinances of the General Aſſembly aforeſaid.

Reſ. That any Perſon who ſhall by ſpeaking or writing, aſſert or maintain that any Perſon or Perſons, other than the General Aſſembly of this Colony, have any Right or Power to impoſe or lay any Taxation whatſoever on the People here, ſhall be deem'd an Enemy to this his Majeſty's Colony.

The Legs of the Lame are not equal, ſo is a Parable in the Mouth of Fools. SOLOMON.

Mr. HOLT,

THE Liberty of the Preſs is a very great Privilege, not to be reſtrain'd, if duly improv'd. Thereby Diſorders in Church and State may be corrected; which (if at all) cannot be *ſo well* done in any other Way. Perſons of both Sexes may throw in their Mite for ſuch a ſalutary Purpoſe, when they have no Liberty or Opportunity of doing it, in the Senate, at the Bar, or from the Pulpit.

While I have obſerv'd, ſome Inſtances of Male-Conduct among the Gentlemen of the Law and of the Medical Faculty, cenſur'd in your *Journal*, and other weekly Papers, I have ſometimes wondered that our Pulpit-Orators have eſcaped, as they have done, the Animadverſions of the Preſs; ſince it is difficult at come at them in any other Way. Are Men of the ſacred Order perfect? Are there no Diſorders among them that deſerve Correction and call for Reformation? Or are they too holy to be touch'd?

Whatever Judgment ſome may form of me from theſe Hints, I can aſſure the World, that I am ſo far from being an Enemy to the Proteſtant Clergy in general, that in a collective View (with the Gardian) I look upon them to be *a Body of Men, whom of all others a good Man would be moſt careful not to violate.* Men who have devoted themſelves to the ſpecial Service of God, in the Goſpel of his Son, and make good their ſacred Character, are venerable in the Eyes of all that fear God and love Jeſus Chriſt, and ſhould be *highly eſteemed in Love for their Work's Sake.* I heartily revere their Character, as *Ambaſſadors of Chriſt.*

But are all that wear a Gown, a Cloak, a black Coat, or a Band, and appear in the ſacred Deſk as Preachers of the Goſpel, ſuch? Would to God they were! *How beautiful* indeed *upon the Mountains* would *the Feet of* the Clergy of every Denomination then be, and how ſhould we *rejoice in their Light!* But alas! is it not far otherwiſe with ſome, if not many? I behold, with adoring Thankfulneſs to the Father of Lights, a goodly Number of the Aſcenſion-Gifts of the Divine Redeemer, that are Ornaments to the Chriſtian Miniſtry, and rich Bleſſings to the Church of God and to the World; but ſome there are, who wear the Name of Chriſt's Miniſters, that ſtur and forfeit the ſacred Character, by ſcandalous Immoralities, whilſt others, either thro' Sloth and Negligence in the Study, or Want of Miniſterial Qualifications, and Abilities, make mean and ſhameful Work in the Pulpit: Blending their own indigeſted Notions and Whims with Productions borrow'd from others, which, being *Words fitly ſpoken*, would, ſtanding alone, appear *like Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver*, but are wretchedly abuſed by the ſurreptitious Adulteration.

Of all Plagiaries the Pulpit-Plagiary is the moſt mean and contemptible. How does he impoſe upon the Audience, while he entertains them with ſtolen Sermons, which he ſometimes delivers as his own, by wholeſale; and at other Times borrows, without giving Credit to the learned Authors, Paragrah upon Paragraph, which (like an Huckſter that puts ſome good Wares among bad ones, to make them vendible) he mingles with ſomething of his own; but with a very ill Grace, one Part being not of a Piece with the other, but like the Legs of a lame Man unequal, & ſo evidently Diſproportionate, that the Difference of Sentiment and Diction, in ſuch a Piece of patched Work, betrays the mean Sophiſtication to every learned and judicious Ear! Beſides unintelligible Jargon, interſpers'd with beautiful and expreſſive Paſſages, have not mine Ears heard rigid *Calviniſm* in one Part of a Pulpit-Diſcourſe, and looſe *Aminianiſm* in another? The true Sublime, both as to Sentiment and Language in one Spot, and wild Bombaſt, not free from non-Senſe in another? Yea, the very Errata of the Preſs deliver'd from the Miniſterial Deſk without Correction?

Is this to preach the Goſpel? And can ſuch an idle Drone or pilfering Novice be thought worthy of the Miniſterial Character, or fit to appear in the ſacred Deſk, and diſcharge the Duties of the ſacred Function, as a Teacher of the People? Nay, is it not a vile Piece of Impoſture and Deceit? Can it then be expected, in ſuch a Caſe as this, that Divine Influence (without which the beſt Preaching will have no kind Effects) ſhould accompany ſuch ſurreptitious and adulterated Miniſtrations as theſe? Since every Goſpel Miniſter ſhould be as *a Scribe well inſtructed unto the Kingdom of Heaven; that like unto a Man that is an Houſe holder, he might bring forth out of his* own *Treaſure*, and not another's, *Things new and old*; and not like thoſe Prophets in *Jeremiah*'s Day, againſt whom the God of Iſrael expreſſed his righteous Diſpleaſure in the following Declaration, *Behold I am againſt the Prophets, ſaith the Lord, that ſteal my Words every one from his Neighbour——I ſent them not, nor commanded them: therefore they ſhall not profit this People at all, ſaith the Lord.* Sad and deplorable Caſe! How needful to be redreſs'd! And how much is it to be deſired, that all our Pulpits might be filled with *able Miniſters of the New Teſtament, not of the Letter, but of the Spirit!* Then might we hope that *Truth would ſpring out of the Earth, Righteouſneſs look down from Heaven, and glory dwell in our Land*; yea, and that *upon all the Glory there would be a Defence.* PHILAPLOUS.

New-York, March 25th, 1768.

LONDON, January 20.

It is confidently ſaid, that in the moſt early part of the firſt Seſſion of the next Parliament, the marriage Act will moſt certainly undergo ſuch a conſiderable alteration, as will abundantly recompence the great want of population which it has occaſioned, as well as render the mother country more able to ſuſtain the great and daily emigrations that are made from her to the Colonies; and we alſo hear that an Act, ſo new modelled, will be extended to Scotland. One great object of this new propoſed plan is, to lay the nuptials of the very high ſort under ſtill greater reſtrictions than at preſent, and totally to exempt the lower claſs of people from all thoſe obſtacles that now impede the ſpeedy celebration of their marriages.

BOSTON, March 24.

AT an Adjournment of the Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, the following Letter was reported by the Committee appointed for that Purpoſe, *viz.*

To the ingenious AUTHOR of certain patriotic Letters, ſubſcribed A FARMER.

MUCH RESPECTED SIR!

WHEN the Rights and Liberties of the numerous and loyal Inhabitants of this extenſive Continent are in imminent Danger—when the inveterate Enemies of theſe Colonies are not more aſſiduous to forge Fetters for them, than diligent to delude the People, and zealous to perſuade them to an indolent Acquieſcence: At this alarming Period, when to reluct is deemed a Revolt, and to oppoſe ſuch Meaſures as are injudicious and deſtructive, is conſtrued as a formal Attempt to ſubvert Order and Government; when to reaſon is to rebel; and a ready Submiſſion to the Rod of Power, is ſolicited by the Tenders of Place and Patronage, or urged by the Menace of Danger and Diſgrace: 'Tis to YOU, worthy SIR! that AMERICA is obliged, for a moſt ſeaſonable, ſenſible, loyal and vigorous Vindication of her invaded Rights and Liberties: 'Tis to YOU the diſtinguiſhed Honour is due; that when many of the Friends of Liberty were ready to fear its utter Subverſion: Armed with Truth, ſupported by the immutable Laws of Nature, the common Inheritance of Man, and leaning on the Pillars of the BRITISH Conſtitution; You ſeaſonably bro't your Aid, oppoſed impending Ruin, awakened the moſt indolent and inactive to a Senſe of Danger, re-animated the Hopes of thoſe, who had before exerted themſelves in the Cauſe of Freedom, and inſtructed AMERICA in the beſt Means to obtain Redreſs.

Nor is this Weſtern World alone indebted to your Wiſdom, Fortitude and Patriotiſm; GREAT-BRITAIN alſo may be confirmed by You, that to be truly great and ſucceſsful She muſt be juſt: That to oppreſs AMERICA is to violate her own Honours, defeat her brighteſt Proſpects, and contract her ſpreading Empire.

To ſuch eminent Worth and Virtue, the Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, the Capital of the Province of the MASSACHUSETS-BAY, in full Town-Meeting aſſembled, expreſs their earlieſt Gratitude; Actuated themſelves by the ſame generous Principles, which appear with ſo much Luſtre in your uſeful Labours, they will not fail warmly to recommend, and induſtriouſly to promote that Union among the ſeveral Colonies, which is ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary for the Security of the Whole.

Tho' ſuch ſuperiour Merit muſt aſſuredly, in the cloſeſt Receſs, enjoy the divine Satisfaction of having ſerved, and poſſibly ſaved this People; tho' veiled from our View, You modeſtly ſhun the deſerved Applauſe of Millions; permit Us to intrude upon your Retirement, and ſalute The FARMER, as the FRIEND of AMERICANS, and the common Benefactor of Mankind.

The above Letter was read, and unanimouſly accepted by the Town, and ordered to be publiſhed in the ſeveral News Papers.

Atteſt. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

BOSTON, March 21.

Friday the 18th Inſt. being the Anniverſary of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, the ſame was celebrated with the greateſt Demonſtration of Joy and Satisfaction, by People of all Ranks. Flags were hoiſted, and Cannon fired in moſt of the capital Streets in the Town. The Houſes of a Number of Gentlemen moſt remarkable for their Attention to the Welfare of the Community, were decorated with Streamers, and crowded with the noble Friends of Liberty, who teſtified their Satisfaction on this Occaſion, by a temperate, but joyous Indulgence—a ſelect Company of truly reſpectable Gentlemen, upwards of Fifty in Number, aſſembled at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, and devoted the happy Day to Mirth, and Feſtivity, where a liberal Entertainment was provided. The whole Conduct of the Day was a complete Exhibition of decent and rational Joy; and the Evening concluded without Riot or RUMPUS.

We have obtained the following Toaſts, which were there drank, on this memorable Occaſion.

1. The King, Queen, and Royal Family.†—2. The Noble Lords Shelburne, Conway, Chatham, Rockingham and Cambden, with all the Friends to America in Great Britain.—3. The Farmer.—4. The generous Aſſertors of the Rights of Americans in America.—5. The Boſton-Gazette, and the worthy Members of the Houſe who vindicated the Freedom of the Preſs.—6. The worthy and independent Grand Jurors.—7. Succeſs to the Manufactures in America.—8. Unanimity, Oeconomy, Patriotiſm and Perſeverance, throughout the Colonies.—9. The 18th of March 1766. May the current Year produce ſome Day equally memorable for the Redreſs of Grievances.—10. Succeſs to General Paoli, and the brave Corſicans.—11. May every *ſecret* Enemy of Great Britain and her Colonies, unleſs they repent, be Slaves without Hope.—12. ‡ St. Patrick.—13. May the Sons of America and Ireland never be involv'd in Slavery.—14. To the immortal Memory of Brutus, Caſſius, Hambden and Sidney.—15. The Town of Boſton, and Succeſs to its Trade.—16. May the generous Efforts of the Merchants of Boſton, and all who join with them, be ſucceeded.—17. May the beſt of Heaven's Bleſſings ever attend the Whig Cauſe.—18. Halters for Paraſites.

† *As it had been induſtriouſly propagated, that the Town was in Danger of a Mob, which, however was not apprehended, the Company, after drinking the Royal Healths, unanimouſly agreed to uſe their influence in preventing any Kind of Diſorder.*

‡ *The preceding Day being St. Patrick's, and a Number of Iriſh Gentlemen preſent, this Toaſt was cheerfully drank.*

Capt. Walter Hyde, of Lebanon, in Connecticut, Clothier, we are inform'd, dreſſed in the Year 1767, 5925 Yards of Linen Cloth, beſide 300 Yards manufactured in his own Family.

On Tueſday the 8th Inſt. ten young Women met, at Deerfield, in New-Hampſhire, on a Spinning-Match, and ſpun 140 Skeins of Yarn, each Skein contained ſeven 40 Thread Knots.

PROVIDENCE, *(Rhode-Iſland)* March 19.

In Purſuance of a Letter, received by the laſt Poſt, from a Committee of the Merchants at Boſton, incloſing the Reſolutions of the Merchants and Traders of that Metropolis, to purſue ſuch legal Meaſures as may tend to extricate the Colonies from their preſent Embarraſſments;—the Merchants of this Place met on Thurſday laſt, and appointed a Committee to draw up a Subſcription, to introduce ſimilar Meaſures with thoſe adopted at Boſton, who are to report on the 29th Inſtant; and it is not doubted but they will be come into unanimouſly.

Yeſterday being the 18th of March, a Day ſacred to Liberty, a Paper was fixed up in the moſt public Part of the Town, the Contents whereof were publiſhed, [but we have not Room for them at this Time.]

"*Bright ſhone the Sun on the auſpicious Morn.*"—And to perpetuate the Remembrance of this important Day, it was accordingly obſerved with the uſual Demonſtrations of Joy.—On Monday Evening a genteel Ball is to be given by the Gentlemen of the Town, at which there will be a numerous and very ſplendid Appearance of Ladies.

We are informed, that the principal Gentlemen and Merchants here propoſe, at their next public Meeting, to vote the Thanks of this Town to the ingenious and worthy Author of the Farmer's Letters, in Teſtimony of the high Senſe they entertain of the very great and eſſential Services rendered to America, by the ſpirited, ſenſible, and juſtly celebrated Writings of that Gentleman.

A Difference having long ſubſiſted in this Government between two Parties, headed by Governor Hopkins, and Mr. Ward, (ſometime Governor) a Propoſal was made at the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly, by Governor Hopkins, for an Accommodation, by giving Mr. Ward's Party the Choice of nominating the firſt or ſecond, (as he ſhould chooſe) Officer in Government, the other Party to have the ſecond Choice, and ſo each to chooſe alternately till the whole Adminiſtration was completed.

In Conſequence of this Propoſal, a Committee from New-Port came to Town on Wedneſday laſt, and it is hoped the Differences which have ſo long diſturbed this Colony will be amicably determined.

NEWPORT, March 21.

Laſt Friday, being the Anniverſary of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act the Day was celebrated with public Exhibitions of Joy.——A Flag was diſplayed on the Top of the noble wide-ſpreading Tree of Liberty, and a Copper Plate affixed to its venerable Trunk, in the Room of that which was infamouſly taken from it the 25th of Auguſt laſt.—A Flag was hoiſted at Fort George, at Liberty Maſt, on the Point; and the Shipping in the Harbour diſplayed their Colours. The Bells rung, and every Thing wore a joyous Aſpect.—In the Evening Rockets were diſcharged at the Tree of Liberty, at Liberty-Maſt, and at the Houſe of the Hon. John Mawdſly, Eſq; where a Number of Gentlemen were politely entertained, and the Glaſs circulated in Honour to the Britiſh and American Patriots—Many other Gentlemen aſſembled in different Parts of the Town to commemorate the glorious EIGHTEENTH of MARCH; and the whole Day was ſpent in decent Feſtivity.

NEW-LONDON, March 18.

We hear that the Towns of Plainfield and Canterbury, in the County of Windham at their late Town Meetings, voted the ſame Meaſures relating to Frugality, Manufactures, &c. as the Town of Windham.

HARTFORD, March 14.

We hear from New-Milford that two Children in that Place, ſitting on a Saw-Mill Log—the Log by ſome Means rolled over them and cruſhed them to death.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

Extract of a Letter from London to a Gentleman in St. Euſtatia, dated January 1, 1768.

"We are pretty ſure a bill will be brought into parliament, ſoon after their next meeting, not only to allow the importation of wool into England, but alſo to allow a bounty of one penny ſter. a pound upon the importation of it from North-America.

"We are aſſured proper encouragement will be given to glue made in North-America, being a neceſſary article in the woollen manufactures, at preſent worth £. 40. ſter. a ton. It is ſaid to be made in great perfection in Philadelphia.—A very great perſonage, having ſo heartily eſpouſed the American cauſe, leaves no room to doubt, every thing that can be raiſed for the conſumption of the manufactures of this kingdom, will be freely received, and properly encouraged upon proper application."

We hear a government will be or is now eſtabliſhed on the Muſquito Shore, John Gregg, Eſq; to be governor.

Several New-England veſſels are arrived at Dominica, blown off the coaſt, and Capt. Turel, from Quebec to New-York was alſo arrived there.

March 28. We hear from Salem County, New-Jerſey, that on Saturday Evening the 19th Inſt. there was the higheſt Tide there, that has been known by the oldeſt Man now living, which occaſioned the Loſs of ſeveral Hundred Sheep and Lambs, beſides many horned Cattle, Hogs, &c. and had done great Damage to the Tide Banks.

We hear from Albany, that a firm Peace is eſtabliſhed between the Six Nation Indians and the Cherokees, thro' the Meditation of Sir William Johnſon, Bart.

NEW-YORK, March 31.

We hear that our new General Aſſembly, which according to the Writ, met here the 22d March, were prorogued, (without waiting till they had taken the Oaths of Qualification) to the 5th Day of July next.

The Indian Cherokee Chiefs, Ouconnoſtota, (or the Great Warrior) Attakullakulla, (or the Little Carpenter) The Prince of Chote, Tiftoe of Keeowee, and the Raven of Toogoloo, &c. who arrived here the 11th of December in their Way to Sir William Johnſon, in order to ſettle a Peace with the ſeveral Northern Indians, on Wedneſday laſt return'd to Town, having we hear, accompliſh'd the Buſineſs they came about.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, now ſitting, William Dupee, committed for breaking and robbing the Store of Meſſrs. Watſon and Murray, was found Guilty of Burglary. Alexander Cameron, and Adam Burget, fellow 'Prentices with Dupee, and committed for the ſame Felony, were acquitted, no Evidence appearing againſt them.

One ——— ———, was found Guilty of Grand Larceny for ſtealing ſundry Silver Spoon, &c. A Number of Indictments againſt the Keepers of diſorderly and bawdy Houſes, are to be tried before the breaking up of the Court.

The following Account was received a Month ago, but miſlaid; which prevented its Appearance before.

A few Days ago came to Town, one John Dunham, a poor Man, who gives the following Account of himſelf, which from the Vouchers he has to produce, appears to be true, viz. That he was born in Cornwal in England, and brought up to the Buſineſs of a Miner, that about 15 Years ago he came to New-York, being then about 16 Years of Age, and worked in Col. Schuyler's Mines, where he continued about ſix Years; that he then went to Boſton and New-Hampſhire, where he liſted for a Soldier under Major Rogers, with whom he has continued almoſt ever ſince, (about ſeven Years) and was preſent at the taking of Niagara, &c. That on Major Rogers's return from England, he attended him and his Family from *New-Hampſhire* to *Machinac*, (where he reſides) and the other Forts under his Government. That about three Months ago, Major Rogers went with 13 Men, of whom this Dunham was one, to about three Miles Diſtance from the Fort, when they fell into an Ambuſh of 140 or 150 *Touwou* Indians, who fired upon them ſeveral Times. The ſmall Party returned the Fire as well as they could, but ſix of them were killed, four wounded, (of which this Dunham was one, who had both his Jaws ſhattered to Pieces by a Muſket Ball, and was left amongſt the Dead) and Major Rogers was taken Priſoner: Him, againſt whom the Indians had a particular Reſentment, they reſerved till they ſhould get home, when they intended to make a Sacrifice of him, and indulge themſelves in all the Cruelty of inveterate Revenge. During this irregular Firing, which laſted ſome conſiderable Time, and was heard at the Fort, a Detachment of 90 Men from thence had Time to come up, who in ſome Meaſure got behind the Indians, and fired upon them: The Indians not knowing the Number by whom they were attacked, after receiving a few Fires, precipitately fled, leaving four of their Number dead behind them, and two Frenchmen who were among them, were made Priſoners and carried to the Fort, where Major Rogers alſo arrived, having found an Opportunity to make his Eſcape. After Examination, the Frenchmen were diſcharged, having ſatisfied Major Rogers, that they fell accidentally into Company with the Indians, were not privy to their Deſign, nor aſſiſted them in attacking the Engliſh. Eight of our People were killed in the whole, and ſome wounded. Soon after, Major Rogers ſent out two Officers with 100 Men to reconnoiter the Enemy, and with Orders to proceed to their Settlement, lying about 120 Miles South from the Fort, to know the Cauſe of this Act of Hoſtility, and to endeavour to accommodate all Matters of Difference. [Probably this Affair gave Occaſion to the Report which was lately mentioned in the News Papers, from Boſton, of Major Rogers, having been killed by the Indians.]

By an Arret of the *French* King's Council of State, publiſhed at *Compeigne* the 29th *July*, and at *Bourdeax*, the 19th of *Auguſt* laſt, All foreign Trade is prohibited under ſevere Penalties, in the *French* Iſlands and Colonies of *America*, except, that in the two Ports of *Carenage* in the Iſland of *St. Lucia*, and *Mole St. Nicholas*, in the Iſland of *St. Domingo*, Foreign Veſſels, not of leſs Burden than 100 Tons may carry the following Goods, and no other, viz. *Lumber* of every Kind, *Dy Wood*, live *Cattle* and *Stock* of every Kind, green and tanned *Hides*, *Skins*, *Roſin* and *Tar*; and may whether coming there loaded with the above Articles, or in Ballaſt, load at the ſaid Ports for a foreign Market, with *Molaſſes*, *Rum*, or Goods imported from *Europe*, paying down for the ſaid imported Goods, and on thoſe to be exported, one per Cent. on their Value. All Maſters of Veſſels to make Report of their Arrival immediately, and in 24 Hours, an exact Entry in the Cuſtom-Houſe, (producing Bills of Lading and Charter Party) of the Quantity and Quality of the Goods with which they are loaded. Two Officers at leaſt to be immediately put on board, without whoſe Permit in Writing, no Goods to be unloaded or ſhipped,—under the Penalty of 300 Livres, and Forfeiture of the Veſſel and Cargo. The like Penalties on *French* Veſſels of leſs Burden going to or from the ſaid Ports.

New-York, March 31, 1768.

WHEREAS by a late Reduction of the Wages of Journeymen Taylors in this City, above Twenty of us, capable of doing the beſt Work, find ourſelves unable to ſupport ourſelves and Families, by working as Journeymen: We therefore take this Method to inform the Gentlemen and Inhabitants of this City, that we ſhall be ready to work in their Families, they finding us Diet, at Three Shillings and Six Pence per Day, whereby they will find a conſiderable ſaving in the Price of their Work: And that they may depend upon having it done in the beſt Manner, none, but ſuch as may be relied on both for Ability and Integrity, will be recommended at our Houſe of Call, which is at the Sign of the Fox and Hounds, in Moravian-Street, where the beſt Workmen may be heard of.